

## Mr. Booth in Reply To Mr. Jennings

Information Relative to the Jail  
Bond Funds and Reasons Why  
Jail Has Not Been Built—  
Criticism of Mayor Jen-  
nings's Handling of  
City Funds

Editor Daily Item:

Please allow me space to reply to Mr. Jennings' irrelevant fling at me involving the National Bank of Sumter. As this matter of \$25,000 bond issue for the new jail fund makes up a part of this bank's deposits as disclosed in its recent published statement is the "nigger in the wood pile," and the underlying reason for this uncalled for, undignified and dirty insinuation as carried between the lines of my motive as a member of the jail commission in delaying its construction and thereby retaining this fund for the bank's benefit.

I shall take under advisement the transfer of this fund to the Peoples' Bank notified of course that Mr. Jennings as president will see that a rate of 5 per cent or better is paid for it—maybe for another year—the fact is I know of some other funds that are available if he can make the rate of interest sufficiently attractive.

The agreement as quoted in Mr. Jennings' article of the 13th is about correct. The county commissioners accepted the National Bank of Sumter's bid in an open competitive call for bids, conditioned as stated in his article of the use of this fund until the purpose of building the new jail, interest at 4 per cent compounded quarterly. This has lost the county an average of \$4.70 per thousand dollars for four years, this being the difference paid by the County Commission to the Bank at 4 3/4 per cent simple interest as against 4 per cent compounded quarterly paid by the bank for this deposit, so the bank has benefited to the extent of a little over five hundred dollars and they paid a premium of forty dollars as for this business so it is clear that the county has not lost \$6,500.00 by a long way.

On July 1st of this year this fund was doing something over thirty thousand dollars, so this howl about such loss has no facts to support it.

This fund was provided for the purpose of building a new jail and Mr. Jennings is too good a lawyer to be ignorant of the fact that where funds are provided for a specific purpose that the constitution provides that it shall be spent for that purpose and no other.

It would be fine business for the bank to make this loan to the county at a rate of 4 3/4 per cent and voluntarily increase the rate to 8 per cent when as a matter of fact for the four years the bank has paid the county for this fund a higher average rate than the federal reserve bank's discount rate has been, at least up to the last eight or ten months. Mr. Jennings could be equally easily criticised in allowing the county's fund deposits to draw only 5 per cent from various banks while the city has been paying 8 per cent for their money for some years or more.

This jail commission was composed of three members with the supervisor as member ex-officio; immediately after the act was passed the board was organized with four members present and as the act of 1916 only provided twenty-five thousand dollars we did not get very far before we found this amount would do very little more than lay a foundation for a jail, hence the legislative delegation at the next session allowed the amount to be raised but failed to furnish the funds therefor.

However, the commission visited four or five jails and decided about what we wanted in the way of a jail and employed an architect who drew plans and specifications, which we now have and have had for about four years. We had estimates on this jail two or three times within the last four years and we found it would take at least sixty thousand dollars or more to build a jail that we considered would meet the requirements of this community.

Mr. Jennings states in his article that building material is about half of what they were during the war or shortly thereafter; if he is sincere in this statement I feel sure that he can get the contract to build this jail based on the estimates that we had on its cost some two years ago, i. e. sixty thousand dollars. I hope he is sincere in this matter and I feel sure that Mr. Rowland will concur in awarding him this contract at \$30,000.

Will Mr. Jennings please state to the public how I could influence and control the use of these funds for this period in the National Bank of Sumter's interest when I was only one of three members? Certainly Mr. Rowland has his own ideas and also in matters of this kind has Mr. Pitts and Mr. White, both supervisors during the period covered by this matter. Mr. White signed his last year warrant as county supervisor January 1st, 1921. So as matter of fact up to that date the commission was composed of three active members.

I would suggest to Mr. Jennings as there is a vacancy on this board which the county legislative delegation has the authority to fill, that he get himself appointed and he might go further and have the county commissioners removed for neglect of duty in this matter and fill this office also. I might add that during this period when the taxpayers of the county have been so outrageously exploited by the use of its funds by the National Bank of Sumter that he has been drawing a salary as attorney for the county board of commissioners, and it seems to me he has been very derelict in his duty in not handling this matter and bringing the guilty parties to justice.

The old jail was built for jail purposes and there has been no jail deliveries. It is quite true it is out of date and is unsanitary, but when you consider that in 1916 twenty-five

thousand dollars was considered a fair price by county delegation for a new jail and the nearest approach to this price we could get was some sixty odd thousand dollars, as between people that transgressed the law and thereby are confined in this unsanitary building and the taxpayer, my idea would be to conserve the taxpayers' interest as against the comfort and convenience of the law-breaker, who by their own deliberate act caused their misfortune of having to occupy the old jail.

Mr. Jennings takes great pride in imagining that he is the pioneer in all improvements of every nature in the city and county but as a matter of fact these improvements began before he was ever heard of in public life. When only a few years from the country a commission of three or four citizens were appointed to act with three members of council in the construction of the sewerage system of this town, I was put on this commission by the city council with the late W. B. Boyle, as mayor and helped to build it. Subsequently I was elected on city council under the old form of government and under the commission form of government I was re-elected and have been identified in the city's affairs until I resigned last summer. Mr. C. G. Rowland was elected as councilman under the commission form of government and my recollection is that at the very first meeting of council thereafter he brought the question of paving streets on the abutting property plan up and was requested by other two members of council, Mr. Jennings then being mayor, to take the matter up with a gentleman in Charlotte, N. C., a friend of his who was familiar with the abutting property plan of street construction, Charlotte about this time having built a great many miles of street on this plan. There was never a division of opinion in the council on the matter of good streets, nor would there be any division now in matter of hard surfaced roads if they could be built at anything like a fair price. No one is in favor of good roads more than I am.

Mr. Jennings states in his article that 125 miles road was promised. Last Saturday I figured with Maj. Lee the engineer employed by the hard surfaced road commission and all cost figured, a mile of 16 foot road cannot be built at this time for less than thirty-two to thirty-three thousand dollars. He promised 125 miles of road when they advocated good roads before the people; only asked for a bond issue of two and half million dollars to build this 125 miles of road and further gave assurances that the bonds would not bear interest greater than 5 per cent or 5 1/2 per cent. Now would it be keeping faith with the people to attempt to build roads at anything like this cost when the aggregate would run to more than four million dollars when you figure the cost of concrete bridges that would have to be built?

The city paid about \$1.35 per yard for their asphalt and brick streets; the price now would be greater than \$3.00 per yard for country roads, as the haulage of this tonnage from depot or railroad siding would have to be considered in the construction of country roads which would add materially to its cost.

Some people remind me very much of a kid with 25c to spend who cannot rest until they find some candy or toy store in order to get rid of their wealth. The bare fact that the expenditure of this money having been authorized with steps not having been taken to spend it seems to be a nightmare ever before their eyes.

I feel I can say at least a majority of the members on this hard surfaced road commission are ready to act and will act as soon as their judgment would dictate or suggest they can get a fair return for money expended.

This article, Mr. Editor, appears to be very rambling and disconnected, but as indicated in the beginning this question of Mr. Jennings' criticism of the handling of jail funds grew out of my stand in the matter of road bonds and building roads at present cost.

Reverting back to this matter of the handling of public funds I have had occasion recently to look over the books of the city clerk and treasurer and I find since the first of October 1920, just prior to the fall collection of taxes, until May 1st, 1921, the combined deposits of the City National Bank, First National Bank, Commercial Bank and Trust Co., National Bank of South Carolina, Sumter Trust Co., and National Bank of Sumter aggregate a grand total of a little over ninety-one thousand dollars. In the same period the Peoples' Bank of which Mr. Jennings is president, had deposits of various kinds of some five hundred forty-nine thousand dollars; of this amount approximately two hundred forty thousand dollars of these deposits were loans negotiated by Mr. Jennings as mayor in New York and bonds sold by the city and passed to the credit of the Peoples' Bank in New York. This item alone being New York exchange is the most desirable business for a bank if only left in the bank for a short period to the bank so favored by having this fund to their credit in New York. The Peoples' Bank was used during these months for the clerk and treasurer's checking account. Now the custom of city council in the assignment of the duties of various members of council for a number of years has been about as follows: One member was more particularly in charge of water works; one with street department and fire department etc. The matter of finance and the legal end of city's affairs was left with the mayor and while all financial arrangements had to be made by consent of council, however the execution thereof was left with the mayor and clerk and treasurer.

Now watch Mr. Jennings disclaim any knowledge and responsibility for this condition of affairs. The custom from time immemorial has been for checks issued on any one bank in favor of the city, was for this check to be redeposited in the bank on which the check was drawn and transferred to such bank as was being used by the clerk and treasurer

as his checking account for that period as the office force claimed it was less trouble to pay all accounts through one bank. However, this checking account was shifted from one bank to the other every sixty to ninety days and thereby each bank enjoyed this privilege for a like period. This matter of about five hundred and fifty thousand dollars passing through one bank in the last six or seven months, although if kept there for only a short period has been a mighty good asset to the bank so favored during this period of small deposits.

The attention of Mr. McCallum and Mr. Raffield of city council having been recently called to this favoritism in favor of the Peoples' Bank, I am informed that clerk and treasurer has been directed to observe the former usage that was in vogue for the past number of years. This apparently is another irrelevant matter, but under the circumstances having been so unfairly dealt with by Mr. Jennings in his communication of the 13th I feel justified in calling the public's attention to the above state of affairs in the favoritism extended to the bank of which he is president. No amount of explanation on his part or the part of clerk and treasurer can justify this gross injustice to the other banks whose stockholders are taxpayers themselves and the banks being taxpayers also. People who live in glass houses should be very careful of their conduct. And in conclusion I wish to say that this jail will be built in due time, being ever mindful of the interest of the taxpayers and no amount of bull-dozing or coercion on the part of any one or more disgruntled parties will hasten the date thereof. And I might add that the hard surfaced road commission in my judgment will perform the duties as imposed on them as their judgments would suggest, whether it meets the views of this self-appointed custodian of the peoples' interest.

Again thanking your indulgence.  
Yours very truly,  
J. P. BOOTH.

## HARVEY TO ACT AS OBSERVER ONLY

Washington, May 19.—The instructions forwarded to Ambassador Harvey at London for his participation in the sessions of the Supreme Council, as the personal representative of President Harding, it was said tonight, are that he shall act only as an observer so far as the Silesian question is concerned.

Administration officials reiterated that the position of the American Government was the same as outlined in the formal answer to Poland, the text of which was made public last night, declining her request for support of the disposition of Upper Silesia following the recent plebiscite. That question is essentially European, it was stated, and therefore does not concern the United States.

In discussing the question, however, officials indicated that although the Silesian question was essentially European, because it was a problem of adjusting boundaries, it or similar questions might conceivably develop to broader proportions involving interests of the United States of an economic character.

In such an event, it is understood that instructions will be forwarded to Ambassador Harvey to act in a manner to safeguard American interests on the ground that the United States is vitally concerned in all economic readjustments growing out of the war.

## OBSERVES 80TH BIRTHDAY

Georgetown, May 19.—Benj. P. Fraser, Sr., of Rose Bank Plantation, a native of Scotland, but since a boy a resident of Georgetown County, with a number of children and grandchildren around him, celebrated his eightieth birthday last Friday, May 13, at the old family homestead on the Pee Dee river. Many were the gifts, good wishes and congratulations received from far and wide, testifying to the love and high regard in which Mr. Fraser is held by all who know him. It was no ordinary occasion, and though the day was "dour," as they say in old Scotland, the indoors was full to overflowing with the true clanish spirit, the spirit of hospitality and good cheer, in which the substantial good things of life were not lacking. No one present enjoyed the day more thoroughly or added more zest to the family celebration than the head of the family whose birthday it was. Mr. Fraser was a Confederate soldier under Lee and like his great chief, when the war came returned to his home to reconstruct and build up the waste places. For more than thirty years, faithfully and sometimes under extreme hardships, he has performed the grateful service of lay leader in Prince Frederick's Parish, serving as vestryman and warden a much longer period than that.

Present at the family reunion were the following children of Mr. Fraser: Mrs. H. Shorter Watson and Miss Madeline Fraser, of Columbia; David E. Fraser and his son, Robert, of Bannockburn, Florence County; Hugh Fraser, the eldest son, of Charleston; Benj. J. Fraser, Jr., and Miss Emily Fraser, of Georgetown. Mrs. J. M. Dick, of Sumter, and Mrs. W. V. Pierce, of Columbia, were unavoidably detained at home.

Petersburg, Va., May 20.—The British Tobacco company's here has been closed until June 1st, owing to the accumulation of stock, due to the rate of exchange. The company employs twelve hundred people.

Milwaukee, May 21.—Butter sold today at the lowest wholesale price in five years, 26 1/2¢ a pound.

Tokyo, May 21 (By the Associated Press).—Japan is to evacuate Siberia and restore Shantung to China "at the earliest possible moment," according to a statement by an official of the foreign office after adjournment today for the colonial conference, which has been in session here for the last week. This, he declared, meant "no change in Japan's fundamental policy" in the Far East.

## Good Roads Movement Popular

Meeting in Columbia Endorsed  
By Well Known Men of All  
Sections

Columbia, May 20.—The registration of delegates at the organization on Wednesday shows that practically every county in the state was represented. The meeting is declared, by some people to have been one of the most representative good roads gatherings ever held in the state.

Letters and telegrams pledging hearty support to the new organization are coming in from over the state and the association officials express the belief that the enthusiasm aroused at the meeting will continue to spread and result in a system of highways for the state.

B. C. Matthews, banker of Newberry, says in a letter to the association: "Good roads, good streets, and good people make a good state. Let's build them, grow them and keep them. Let's make South Carolina the best state in these United States."

Former Lieutenant Gov. J. B. Junius T. Liles writes from Orangeburg: "It is time that South Carolina was giving serious and practical consideration to the road problem. It can be conclusively shown that the kind of roads over which the people of our state have traveled during the past twenty years have cost them far more than it would to build permanent highways."

"We have suffered on account of poor roads and the expense to our people has been tremendous," writes Senator W. F. Lightsey, of Hampton.

Col. Arthur L. Gaston, of Chester, wired: "South Carolina must keep up with other states."

"Am in hearty accord with movement for better roads," read a message from D. A. Spivey of Conway.

"With universal education and universal good roads, South Carolina will again take her place as one of the leading states of the nation," writes J. F. Jacobs of Clinton.

President L. D. Jennings of Sumter will probably call a meeting of the executive committee within a few days to launch the campaign for members. The executive committee is composed of President L. D. Jennings, of Sumter, ex officio, chairman; Frank E. Brodnax, of Columbia; C. G. Rowland, of Sumter; A. V. Snell, of Charleston; W. K. Gunter of Gaffney, and Niels Christensen, of Beaufort.

The election of L. D. Jennings of Sumter as president has met with popular approval. Mr. Jennings is known as one of the greatest good roads enthusiasts in the state and the belief generally expressed is that he has the ability to "put the movement across."

## VETERANS CLOSE ANNUAL REUNION

Camden, May 19.—The South Carolina division of the United Confederate veterans which has been in session here for two days came to a close tonight amid an outburst of enthusiasm equal to that displayed at the opening.

The program for the day included a business session and also some addresses, the most important of which were by Governor Cooper and Mendel L. Smith of Camden. The concluding parts of the program consisted of a monster parade which was composed of veterans, sponsors, maids, matrons of honor, the American Legion, Kershaw guards and many other organizations, which was followed by an open air reception, the feature of which was community singing, more than 1,000 school children taking part. The program for the night consisted of a fish fry, followed by a dance at the opera house in honor of the veterans.

The election of officers took up most of the afternoon business session. Maj. Gen. C. A. Reed was re-elected by an overwhelming vote to serve as commander for the division, while Gen. D. W. McLaurin was elected commander of the first brigade and Gen. P. A. McDavid re-elected to serve as commander of the second brigade. All other officers are to be appointed by the commander of the division and will be announced at a later date.

During the entire afternoon nothing but praise could be heard from the veterans for the entertainment given them by the Camden people. Many of them stated that they had never been entertained better in their lives and that if any city treated them better they would have to "go some." Camden has done herself honor in the manner she has taken care of the veterans and the memory of the pleasant time will be held in the hearts of the veterans. Greenville, Abbeville and Darlington made bids for the next reunion, the result of the vote being that Darlington will entertain the veterans next year.

## For Improvement of Health Conditions in Public Schools

Columbia, May 20.—Dr. H. L. Shaw, of Sumter, president South Carolina Medical Association, has named a committee from his association to launch a concerted and sustained effort to improve health conditions in the public schools of the state. The committee is composed of Dr. J. W. Jervay, of Greenville; Dr. William Weston, Columbia; Dr. Jos. A. Hayne, Columbia; Dr. Robert Wilson, Jr., Charleston, and Dr. E. A. Hines, Seneca. This committee will meet from time to time and will be a permanent instrument in the investigation of sanitation and hygienic conditions in the public schools.

The better health-for-schools-child movement is nation-wide, similar committees having been named in other states.

## Chicora College Commencement

Columbia, May 20.—Thirty young women will graduate from Chicora College, of Columbia, the commencement starting Saturday. Rev. H. Tucker Graham, of Florence, will be the baccalaureate preacher.

## Greater Liability For Telegrams

Telegraph Companies Will Have  
to Pay Heavier Penalties for  
Mistakes

Washington, May 20.—Telegraph companies have been ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission to establish rules by July 13th increasing their liability for errors in transmission or delivery, or for non delivery of interstate messages. The amount is to be increased from fifty dollars to not less than five hundred on unreported messages and not less than five thousand for repeated messages.

## Nation Mourns Loss Of Chief Justice

Washington, May 19.—Edward Douglas White, Chief Justice of the United States, lay dead at his home here tonight, while men highest in the nation's councils vied with each other to do him honor.

By order of President Harding the business of the government will come to a standstill Saturday when the body is carried to its final resting place, in Oak Hill cemetery, Georgetown. Funeral services will be private, but wherever the American flag flies over American troops ashore or American sailors aloft, or wherever it waves above an embassy, legation or consulate the colors will be lowered to half-mast, that the world may know America mourns a great loss. In Washington government departments will be closed all day, from the White House down.

Great as was his place in life, death brought a realization of the even greater place Justice White held in the hearts of his countrymen. Yesterday he stood upon the highest pinnacle of legal renown; he held an office that has not its like around the world, that stands unparalleled in history, and in his person was typified the American ideal of the supreme majesty of law—the will of the majority of the people.

But today there was extolled the greatness of the man himself, his deep learning, his fearless hewing to the line of right, his wise judgments. And even more than these, men among whom he had walked in the long, busy years of his life spoke of his modesty and the simple kindness that had made him beloved, even as he was honored for the greatness of the power entrusted by his countrymen to his keeping.

From the president to humble folk of the street, who now will look in vain for the big, cheerful acquaintance of many a gossip chat on tree-shaded corners, Washington paid its tribute of grief today. The senate, where once he sat for his native state of Louisiana, to be hailed forth to higher duties on the supreme bench, stopped in full course when word of his death came. An eloquent tribute from Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, majority leader, and one of the few whose memories of the senate go back to visualize the ample figure of the jurist in that setting, marked the adjournment. The house was not in session, but a memorial observance of the death of Justice White also will touch its proceedings when it reconvenes.

President and Mrs. Harding drove to the White home, where the body of the jurist lay, but did not intrude upon the grief of the family. They remained outside and sent their sympathy by word of mouth through the judge's niece, who came out to talk with them. From the state department Secretary Hughes issued a brief tribute drawn from his own memories of the late chief justice as he knew him within the secluded circle of the court before the rush of events drew Mr. Hughes again into more public place.

Members of the Louisiana delegation in congress joined in a similar expression of respect and veneration for his memory. Attorney General Daugherty also paid his homage and all day the wires were busy with a nation-wide flood of messages of sympathy for the family and admiration for the dead.

Washington, May 20.—President Harding definitely decided to leave tomorrow aboard the Yacht Mayflower for New York, reaching there Monday to attend the Centennial of the New York Commercial. He will review the hundred sixth infantry regiment and address the Academy of Science. He leave on the return voyage Monday night.

Greenville, May 19.—F. G. Stokes, former public service employee of Spartanburg, was found not guilty today in the Sessions Court here of a charge of the murder of J. B. White, who was fatally injured when an automobile in which he was a passenger, driven by Stokes was wrecked on the Spartanburg-Greenville road last summer.

Washington, May 20.—Marie Currie, the co-discoverer of radium came here today to receive from President Harding a gramme of radium purchased for her by American women. The presentation will take place at the White House at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Washington, May 20.—Damage to fruit crops from freezes in some sections has not resulted in a general shortage, the department of agriculture says in its last report. Georgia peaches are abundant in several places. Tennessee is looking forward to the largest crop of blackberries on record, Virginia, however is said to have very poor fruit prospects.

Superintendent Edmunds wishes it known that, by the orders of the City Board of Health, the boys and girls of the grade of which little Henry Moses was a member will be excluded from school for the rest of the term. They will convene each morning at 9 o'clock at Dr. Green's office where, under the supervision of their teacher, they will as a preventive measure have their throats sprayed.

## Students of Illiteracy Schools

Enjoy Two-Day Contest and  
Outing in Columbia

Columbia, May 20.—The clouds heavy with rain made Friday, May 13th, a dismal gloomy, but neither the weather, the day, nor the date interfered with the number and the spirit of the adult students who came to Columbia expressly for the purpose of entering the contest planned for their benefit by the state department of education assisted by the Illiteracy Commission and the extension department of the University of South Carolina. This is the first competitive contest ever held for adult students in the state of South Carolina and further the very first time that the adult students of the state have met together in a body.

The pupils had been making preparations for this eventful day for some time. A large number of the pupils paid their own railroad fare to Columbia. And this meant a self-denial, an hour or two more added to the day's labor but with a real goal ahead, longer hours spent in the mill did not count for anything. In some instances, the mill paid the transportation of the pupils, showing clearly their desire to cooperate in this work. Every pupil in the class was not given the opportunity to list his name as one of the contestants but this honor was given to the pupil that had done the best all round work, thus demonstrating his desire to become a better citizen. So popular was the contest that next year the decision as to who will come will be made on even a keener competition.

To arrive in Columbia at the appointed time, the majority of the pupils had to arise long before day-break, however this seemingly small inconvenience did not take away from their enthusiasm. Their spirits were in no way dampened although in reality their outer garments were soaking wet.

There were seventy pupils present chaperoned by seven teachers representing eleven counties. The ages of the pupils ranged from fifteen to fifty-eight, forty of the number were over thirty years of age.

The students were first entertained by the University of South Carolina at a luncheon. From three to five o'clock, the contests were held in arithmetic, spelling, reading, and writing and although the competition could not have been keener there was a spirit of good fellowship beneath it all. In Arithmetic II the decision as to the rightful winner lay between grandfather over fifty years and a small boy barely fifteen and although in this case the grandfather won the prize, this same boy won a prize in another contest where he competed against men twice his age.

The Chamber of Commerce was the host at a most delightful banquet that night. Reports from each school were given. One man from Spartanburg stated that he had driven one hundred seventy-one miles to give the report from his school. A number of speeches were heard from the adult students who stressed what the adult school had meant to them, expressing their appreciation of what had been done for them, and stating their determination to enlist the interest of every individual who had been denied the chance of an education in childhood. One ex-soldier spoke quite feelingly of the privilege that had been deprived him, while in the trenches because of his inability to read and write. He longed for letters from home but what was the use when he received any he could not read them but had to wait until one of his companions had the time to read his own letters to him. Further, he could not answer them himself. This soldier determined then and there if he returned and if an adult school was organized in his community that his name would be the first name listed on the school roll. This same pupil won the second place in one of the contests.

Saturday morning all points of interest were visited in Columbia. The Civic League were responsible for this great pleasure. The greater number of the pupils had never been to Columbia before and this trip over the city was a wonderful event in their lives.

The last pleasurable event was a luncheon given by the State Y. M. C. A. At the luncheon the prizes were awarded, a beautiful book, contributed by the book stores of Columbia, to the winner of each contest. Two gold medals were given, one to Mr. W. H. Ayers of Rock Hill, S. C., for making the highest score in the beginners' contest, the other to Mr. F. W. Waddill of Greenwood, S. C., for making the highest score in the advanced contest.

These two days will always be memorable days in the lives of the adult students and they are deeply grateful to the state department of education and the illiteracy commission for giving them this rare opportunity.

Paris, May 20.—Premier Briand is opposed to the meeting of the Supreme Allied Council to discuss the Silesian question until the Inter-Allied commission in Silesia has reached an agreement and submitted a report.

Washington, May 20.—Secretary Davis continued his efforts today to effect a settlement of the marine wage controversy by conferring with the workers' representative.

Charleston, W. Va., May 20.—Governor Morgan has issued a proclamation declaring martial law in Mingo County.

Chicago, May 20.—The regional directors of the interstate cotton seed crushers' association, in convention here, report that the cotton crop will be thirty per cent less this year than last.

Galway, Ireland, May 20.—Sixty armed men ambushed a constabulary inspector and twenty policemen at West Point this morning. One constable was killed and four of the ambushing party were killed.